Democrat.

H. P. GARRISON, Publisher and Proprietor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

TERMS-Three Dollars Per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME II.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3,

Orolessional Cards.

DR. H. PEAKE,

YAZOO CITY, MISS. OFFICE-One door above that of Drs. Leake Barnett. April 30, 1850-1y.

Drs. KIDD & WILSON, YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Wilson has removed his residence to the melately occupied by J. N. Ratcliff, opposite S. I. Wilson's. Office with Dr. Kidd. Yaroo City, January 15, 1859.

Instruction in Music. PROF. J. BOEHMER offers his services as teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Thorough Bass, &c., to the people of Yanoo City and the community at large. Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., &c , tuned and

Yazoo City. January 1, 1859.

C. J. MASSEY, According no may. McNUTT, MISSISSIPPI. February 18, 1860-1y.

W. D. GIBBS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Yazoo City, Miss.

A. M. HARLOW, Attorney at Law,

LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS. WILL practice in the Probate and Circuit Courts of Yazoo and Holmes Counties; and, also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson. [oct.958-ly appeals at Jackson.

D. W. SANDERSA Attorney at Law. LEXINGTON, HOLMES COUNTY.

September 11th, 1859. lyly.

BUR US & PHILLIPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW YAZOO CITY, MISS. January 21, 1800-1y.

W. S. EPPERSON, Attorney at Law, Yazeo City, Miss, And Commissioner for Louisian a W.H.L. practice in the Courts of Yazoo, and the other counties composing the Fifth Judicial intriet? and the Courts at Juckson

per Office weer the Court House. & September 1, 1858; off gall and DRS. ROLMES & YANDELL, M. D.

BENTON, MISS. HAVE associated the meabers in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their services to clinens of Benton and surrounding

Keptember 1, 1858-17.

HENRY LAURENCE,

OF THE THE PER SER

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, Y.1Z00 CITY, HISS. September I, 1858 1v. THOMPSON & GRAY.

DRUGGISTS, Booksellers and Stationers MAIN STREET,

FAZOO CITT.

PATRICK MAHER, Plain and Ornamental Plasterer, (NEAR THE BAPTIST CHURCH.)

Yazoo City, Miss., Respectfully solicits the patronage of the colle. (Dec. 4, '58 ly. ANDREW GIBB,

Main street, YAZOO CITY, Mississipp WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN ALE, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

A 180, a great variety of Fruits, Confectionery and Groceries of the best quality constantly as hand. Jan 1. F. G. RANDOLPH & CO.,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 42, UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS. May 28, 1857.

JOSEPH ORLANS, HOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER PAPER HANGER AND WHITENER,

YAZOO CITY, MISS. VILL give prompt attention to flouse and Ornamental Pajuting, Paper Hanging, &c. Sigus Painted in the latest style of the art. January 14, 1860-1y.

WATCH REPAIRING. HAVING DETERMINED to devote my special attention to the Watch-Repairing business, I

Smale and patrons, and to the public generally, but hereafter all watches entrusted to my care ill be repaired exclusively by myself, and warnlied to keep time to the entire satisfaction of a owners.

S. H. WILSON.

Tatoo City, November 6, 1858. (19

NOTICE. MOM this date, I offer my entire stock of prictor.
BUGGIES and FURNITURE at as Low rates None he same description of goods can be obtained New Orleans. Call and examine my stock bere purchasing elsewhere, as I am certain the fices and quality of my goods will give satisfactor.

A good assortment now in store.

E. L. BOWER. September 10, 1859.

Abbritisements.

HODGES DAVIS & CO.'S Consolidated Lotteries.

[Authorized' by a Special Act of the Legisla-ture, for the benefit of Academies, and for other purposes.]
MACON. GEORGIA-

THREE PLANS.

SOMETHING NEW.

CITY PLAN.

\$50,000 FOR \$1.00. WITHOUT DEDUCTION

75 Ballots-12 Drawn Numbers. To be drawn in the city of Macon every Mon

years 1859 and 1860, By this Class, the holder of any One Dollar Ticket, if the numbers so selected should be drawn, will be entitled to a prize, according to the following SCHEME.

Any \$1 Ticket, with 8 drawn No 's on it, \$50,000

Any \$1 Ticket with a drawn number on it stationed to come out of any particular place, such as 57 1st, 2d, 2d, or any other station in the drawing Tickets from \$1.00 to any Price.

HAVANA PLAN! MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS! CAPITAL PRIZE \$70,000.

And prices paid at the above rates per Dollar.

TICKETS ONLY \$8. halves \$4 00-Quarters \$2 00-Eights \$1 00. Prizes paid in Full, without Deduction

Purchasers buying 10 Tickets, when the num hers end in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, are guar-anteed a prize of \$25 00.

CLASS 16 Draws Saturday, December 24th, 1859, CLASS 172 Draws Saturday, December 31st, 1859.

26.220 Prizes. Amounting to \$271,200. Will be distributed according to the following

(To be drawn every Saturday.)		
1 Prize of\$70,000	5 Prizes of \$500	
1 Prize of 20,000	10 Prizes of 300	
1 Prize of 10,000	20 Prizes of 100	
1 Prize of 5,000	190 P izes of 50	
1 Prize of 3,000	100 Prizes of 25	
I Prize of 2,000	25000 Prizes of 5	
2 Paires of 1 000		

Cerficate of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets, \$55 00 10 Half 10 Eighth "

all he draws over \$25. COMBINATION PLAN

CLASS B.

Draws every Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M PAPITAL PRIZER CION ONO

OUTITUD THIORD	minn'nng.
78 Numbers-14 Dr	awn Ballots.
14 Drawn Ballots in each P.	ackage of 26 Tickete
1 prize of\$100,00	00 is\$100,000
2 prizes of 50,00	
2 prizes of 25,00	0 are 50,000
2 prizes of 20,90	
2 prizes of 5,00	00 are 5,000
2 prizes of 3,00	00 are 6,000
2 prizes of 2,00	00 are 4,000
I prize of 1,0	00 is 1,000
350 prizes of 20	00 are 70,000
	00 are 6,400
04 prises of	80 arc 5,120
64 prizes of	60 are 3,840
128 prizes of	60 are 6,400
BOU4 Drizes of	32 are 176,128
28224 prizes of	16 are 451,584

Tickets \$10; Halves \$8; Quarters \$4; Eighthe \$2. to the lowest comprehension. The fundaof 26 Halves \$125-Certificate of 26 Quarters \$62 50-Certificates of 26 Eighths \$31 25.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE! That in ordering Tickets, the only thing neces-sary to insure safety and disputch is, that you address us in a plain hand, giving your Post Office, County und State, and your orders will be

answered by return mail
That we send the Official Printed Drawing to ndividual of what he or she has drawn. That we cash all Prizes under \$1,000 immediately after the drawing, in Specie, Bank Notes or

All communications strictly confidential orty of quoting a paragraph from him. I people whose safety is thereby put in jeop-click will be forwarded by mail to any Schemes, etc., will be forwarded by muil, to any one sending us his name. Address all orders to HODGES, DAVIS & CO...

Yazoo City, October 15, 1858.

OF GEORGIA, IN THE SENATE, JANUARY 25, 1860.

Invasion of States. The Senate having under consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Douglas, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection. tion of each State and Territory against invasion

by the authorities and inhabitants of every other

State and Territory-Mr. TOOMBS said : Mr. President and Senators: The legis lation proposed by the resolution on your table opens a new page in the history of our to perform its duty on this subject by preserving peace among these confederate States. But, sir, I fear that the disease lies too deep for the remedy. But it is suggestive, and day, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and for the remedy. But it is suggestive, and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, during the furnishes a stand point from which we may well survey the state of the Republic, its past, its present, and its future. Hitherto this Government has been enabled to grapple with and surmount all the difficulties; foreign or domestic, which have impeded its course or threatened its safety. Indeed, before the adoption of the present Constitution, in fact, before the adoption of any Federal Govern ment whatever, the spirit of nationality, a the country nearly through the war of the fierce and carnest party struggles began; felt that the State was in danger. They were

> embargo, war with Great Britain, French alliance, tariffs, currency, and internal improveof constitutional questions; but none of them public enemies. involved the existence or permanent safety of society; and when submitted to the arbitrament of the ballot box, all men submitted quietly to the result, because the fundamental principles of the social fabric were not affected by the result. Now, all this has changed. The feeling of nationality, of loyalty to the State, the feeling of a common interest and a common destiny, upon which foundation alone society can securely and permanently rest, is gradually but rapidly passing away. Hostility to the compact of Union, to the tie which to the compact of Union, to the tie which to the compact of Union, to the tie which to the compact of all the obligations. It was decided to be contained by seat of the state of union, and that is hatred of the people and institutional transfer of the state of the people and institutional transfer of the institutional transfer of the institutional transfer of the institutional transfer of the institution and imported the African.
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> The act of Congress of 1793, to surrender fugitives from labor, came for adjuention before the Supreme Court, and was been an in her limits who regards his obligation to the Federal compact, and holds state office under her, \$1,000, or imprisons the control of the institution in spite of the institutional transfer of the institution and imported the African.
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> The act of Congress of 1793, to surrender for adjuention before the Supreme Court, and was been an in her limits who regards his obligation to the Federal compact, and holds state office under the institutional transfer of the institution in spite of their surface of the institution in the united to accomplish these results in the one or the Indian and imported the African.
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> The act of Congress of 1793, to surrender for adjuention before the Supreme Court, and was been constitution, in spite of their institutional transfer of the institution in the other of the other o Now, all this has changed. The feeling disregard of its plainest duties and obliga-

tions. Large bodies of men now feel and know that party success involves public dan-This is the risk, and which entitles the holder ger; that the result may bring us face to face with revolution. Senators, we all feel it in this chamber; we hear it proclaimed here every day; we hear it proclaimed daily in the other branch of Congress; we hear it from State legislatures, from the pulpit and the press, and from popular assemblies throughout the length and breadth of this broad land. Impotent threats, such as were made yesterday by the senator from Maine, will not arrest its onward march. Idle gasconade, such as was used by the senator from Ilwa and, I think, by the senator from Illinois, [Mr. Trumbull,] and their associates in this and the other house of Congress, to put it down by the strong arms of their constituents, will not arrest its steady advance. I would only suggest to them that it may be wise to reserve their boastings until they are returning from the battle-Divine wisdom cautions even the brave against

using them in going into battle. The public danger can only be averted by the removal of its real causes. These causes are plain, palpable, apparent Gertificates of 26 Wholes, \$250-Certificates mental principles of the system of our social erties are in danger; the peace and tranquility of our homes have been invaded by lawless violence, and their further invasion is imminent; the instinct of self-preservation arouses society to their defence. These are every patron, immediately after the same is is:
the causes which are undermining, and peatedly committed similar acts.
Now, for these causes. I may which, if not soon arrested, will overthrow the Republic. The effect of this state of public affairs is so well portrayed by an eminent English writer that I will take the lib-

ed, refitted and refurnished. The Incitties for accommodation at this house have been greatly increased by the recent erection of a wing to the main building, in which are ten large and spacious Sleeping Apartments.

The DINING ROOM and TABLE will receive the particular care and attention of the Proportion of the Pro the conflict does not affect the fundamental prin-

the violent animosities are called forth, which of the republican party, a sacred ordinance. States, also unanimously, in reference to the spring naturally from such a situation, the State It is in the sixth clause of that act. It was act of 1850:

floor. I feel and know that a large body of tion. these senators are enemies of my country. I

These hyperrites, who affect almost to asknow they and their associates have used the power which has been placed in their hands which they have been protected and admit States."—Disc. page 526.

Such as the place of the whole court. by many of the States to assail and destroy ted as equals to the Government, are the No honest man denies, or even questions, its the institutions of these confederate States. first to evade, deny, and clude so much of soundness or its purity. It is the sole at his I know that under color of liberty of speech, its obligation as is not conformable to their ter created by the Constitution of our councountry. Such legislation clearly falls within the constitutional power of Congress, and is after year, the blue of the proper o an effort to enable the Federal Government against confederates and their institutious, and an empire of freemen. But, as I have of Wisconsin refuses to obey this decision; security nor our honor. We demand peace public law. I will merely advert to the pity than our contempt. Mr. President, I or war. We prefer peace; we have sought it authority. My voice will not allow me to bold in my hand copies and abstracts of through peaceful channels; but though the read it all. It is apparent that the act of laws and resolutions of nine States of this

to linve it. the Constitution, than within the last seven own act of 1643. This is that act : common interest; a common danger, carried years. Its executive and judicial depart-

non-slaveholding States.

the Supreme Court, and of seeking to get the control of the Federal Government, with the intent to enable them to accomplish this

Thirdly. I charge that large numbers of Union are assailed, invaded and threatened with destruction; our ancient rights and liberties are in danger; the peace and tranquilwhich, by the laws of nations, are good and sufficient causes of war even among independent States, and governors and legislatures of States, elected by them, have re-

Now, for these causes, I maintain that this conlition is unfit to rule over a free people; and its possession of the Federal

when the questioning of these fundamental prinwhen the questioning of these fundamental prinis their hopes and alms have become identified. But
when the questioning of these fundamental prinis to be found, also, in the ordiciples is (not an occasional disease, but) the haunnee of 1787, an ordinance called by this
bitual condition of the body politic; and when all organization which chooses to usurp the name

But, say the Supreme Court of the United

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is virtually in a position of civil war, and car nevin the very section which declared that "But, although we think it unnecessary to diser long remain from it in act and fact." That, sir, is our condition to-day. We are virtually in civil war, and these are the causes of it. It is known and felt on this floor. I feel and know that a large heavy of

and thus seek to apply the torch to our home- said, this sound principle of public polity the State sustains them, and has the addacisteads, and to desolate our land with servile had an older origin than the ordinance of by to send Senators here to look honest men and internecine war. Sir, the present state 1787. In the confederation of the New in the face and prate about union. Their of things is no longer compatable with our England States, it was adopted as their inscribility to shame excites more of our road to it shall lead through war, we intend 1793 was almost a transcript of that agreement. It certainly was its foundation; for the direct intent to abrogate and annul this We do not charge these wrongs against the similarity of ideas and language could plain provision of the Constitution. These the Vederal Government. There has been not be accidental. The New England sens laws were passed by the abolitionists, now no time, since its establishment, when it has been truer to its obligations, more faithful to 1753 could not have been ignorant of their the Constitution, than within the last seven own act of 1643. This is that act:

tal law in telation to these great questions; ate jurisdictions that, in such case, upon certis-

ing to control it, with intent to make it to deliver up a fugitive from labor than a these laws, and annex abstracts of them to men's passions were deeply aroused; but none subservient to their treacherous purposes. fugitive from justice by one half. For the my printed speech, with references to enable It is the duty of all patriotic citizens to up- delivery of a fugitive from justice they re- the reader to investigate this humiliating then mere party questions; men then divided on the policy of Jay's treaty, alien and sedi tion. I speak to no man as a partisan. I Who these servants were, I refer you, for Their objects are sometimes sought to be tion laws, acquisition of new territory, the feel but small concern about mere party suc- further information, to that portion of the his- accomplished by resolutions proclaiming a cess. These questions rise far above so tory of New England in which you will find "higher law" as the guide to pliant judicial ignoble a standard. I would that all good that the humane Indian intercourse law under interpretation. In other cases they are ments by the Federal Government. Some of these questions were of deep importance to society. Some of them rose to the dignity were directed to be sparing of seizing women men to the decisions of republicans; but the These public enemies are abolitionists who have formed a coalition with all the waifs and strays—deserters of all former political studied Nott and Glidden, or Morton, or of what are called personal liberty acts. parties-and the better to conceal their real Agassiz on the diversity of races, but ex- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massacurposes have assumed the name of the re- perience had taught them the superiori- chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michipublican party. This coalition has but one ty of the "neager" over the Indian as an gan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, have all sought living, animating principle or bond of union, available operative; therefore, they exported to accomplish these results in the one or

> to sustain them by clear and irrefragable Administration of Washington. It passed ternative.
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> Administration of Washington. It passed ternative.
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> Massachusetts commenced her career of the Senate unanimously—was introduced by civilized world; to that duty I now proceed. New England men. and I suppose they got crime as early as March 24, 1843, and has

> tence is untrue; long before that act was says she shall not. Her public men swear result by the overthrow of the federal judis passed, they had passed numerous cunning they will support the constitution. By her ly-contrived and fraudulent acts to clade, legislation she would imprison any one of evade, and defeat this plain constitutional her Southern "brethren" five years for passobligation. What does the net of 1850 do? ing through her borders accompanied by his It only more effectually provides for the body servant; yet I am considered a rash, execution of the Constitution, and defeats violent man, a disunionist, for not accepting law has been maintained, as far as I know 1857.) The people of Vermont would seize or believe, by every Federal court in the my servant, under similar circumstances. Union, and every State court also, except and the State pedges its whole power to de that of Wisconsin. The decision of that fend him. Michigan would imprison any highest judicial tribunal of our country. I ber territory with his domestic servant, find in the twenty first volume of Howard's She has been otherwise extremely active in Government is a just cause of war by the Supreme Court Reports two cases decided her legislation to subvert the Constitution together, Ableman es. Booth, and the United Rhode Island has offered her officers-eivil States vs. Booth. That decision is able, and military—the same alternatives allowed

is distinct. It needs no commentary, and annulled the judgment of the district court Mr. TOOMBS I will. In Connecticut, if it did, such commentary is found in the of the United States, but had reversed and persons were prohibited from bringing shapes words of the fathers who put the provision annulled the provisions of the Constitution into the State under a penalty of \$350 for None but the most competent, obedient and eareful Servants will be employed.

The Table will be furnished with every substantial and delicacy that can be obtained, and no effort nor expense spared to render guests of the stantial and contented.

WM. WYMAN, Proprietor.

Yazzo City October 15, 1858.

The most competent, obedient and contented.

WM. WYMAN, Proprietor.

WM. WYMAN, Proprietor.

WM. WYMAN, Proprietor.

Yazzo City October 15, 1858.

Words of the fundamental principle did not who put the provision annualled the provisions of the Constitution into the State under a penalty of \$350 for ciples of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the State under a penalty of \$350 for ciples of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threatsal narge portions of the system of social union which happens to exist; nor threa

the fugitive slave law, is, in all its provisions

Union, all of which have been adopted with years. Its executive and judicial departments have firmly maintained the fundamenaway from his master into any of these confeder stitution of the United States. A l of them were adopted by all the States, and were not legally binding on any State until the first of March, 1781, which was within eight months of the brilliant termination of lostilities at Yorktown. Very soon after the committee its duty that it is habitually denounced by a condition in this country, which is control of the seignstate in the jurisdiction out of those that passed them, of the crimes they were committing. Their very efforts to hide, to conceal their purpose, demonstrate their brings such certificate or proof. "— Wintkrep's New to conceal their purpose, demonstrate their pu organization of our existing Government, by a coalition in this country, which is seek. The Puritan fathers required less evidence shall comment on the most atrocious of

binds us together, animates the bosoms and tain it, and in spite of all the obligations States, up to the passage of the act of 1850, bim not less than one year, for maintaining, finds utterance in the tongues of millions of which rest on every member of every civilized without any exception. It was not only or attempting to maintain this provision of 976 Approximation Prizes, Am'ting to 818200 our countrymen, and leads to the habitual State to limit, to restrain, and finally to sub-affirmed in the case of Prigg es. Pennsylva- the Constitution. No person in Maine can vert, the institutions of fifteen States of the nia, by the Supreme Court of the United outer upon the discharge of any office, civil States; not only affirmed to be a constitut or military, who does not take an oath to Sir, I know these are strong charges: I tional law by every judical officer of the support the Constitution of the United States. have not named them lightly. I speak in Federal Government who ever sat on the If he chooses to regard the obligations of sorrow, not in anger; I make them with pain, bench anywhere, at any time, from the his cath and the duties of a good citizen, he not pleasure. I feel it a duty I owe to my formation of the Government down, but the is fined \$1,000, or put in prison. Maine of country, to my whole country, to speak the judiciary of every non-slaveholding State in fers to her office holders, in the discharge of truth plainly, that the people may know and the Union affirmed its constitutionality, as national obligations, the alternative of perperchance avert the public calamity. I feel well as the Courts of the slaveholding States, jury or a prison. I never heard of a repubdeeply the obligation which rests upon me The act of 1798 was adopted during the lican in the State who accepted the latter al-

I charge, first, that this organization has it from the source I have indicated. It was continued it up to 1858. Infidently to the annulled and made of no effect a fundamen-tal principle of the Constitution of the Uni-by twenty-six Northern and twenty-two public men of the republican party; and ted States of this Union, and have endeav. Southern men-nearly a unanimous vote in open, shameless disregard of their oaths to ored to accomplish the same result in all the that House. It was signed by Washington support the Constitution, as far as the fugi It was not questioned until the non-slave tive-slave law is concerned, is their best Secondly. I charge them with openly holding States began to act under the in- passport to popular favor. New Hampshire attempting to deprive the people of the fluence of Exeter Hall; their treason was frees every fugitive from labor who may esslaveholding States of their equal enjoyment not indigenous. These truitors now pretend cape into her borders, unless the act of reof, and equal rights in, the common Territo- that the act of 1850 instigated the hostility elamation be done by some officer of the ries of the United States, as expounded by to the rendition of fugitives from labor. United States or other person in the execu-I will show from the record that the pre- tion of any legal process. The Constitution fraudulent State legislation intended to clude such people as my brothren. (see laws of its provisions. The constitutionality of this New Hampshire, chapter 1956, June session, court has recently been brought before the Southern man by her laws for passing thro THE subscriber informs the public that he has become the proprietor of the MANSION HOUSE, in Yango Gity, and that it is now open under his immediate superintedance for the recepting and accommodation of trevels, por any long times and the control and proposed so the whole it is mediate superintedance for the recepting and accommodation of trevels, por main under his immediate superintedance for the recepting and accommodation of trevels, por main under his immediate superintedance for the recepting and accommodation of trevels, por main under the formal portion of the recepting and accommodation of trevels, por main under the formal portion of the sixth article states, and the chambers thereogythy aired, score, where the superinted portion of the sixth article states, and and the triviously beginning the mass of the Chief States, and and the triviously beginning to the sixth article states and accommodation of trevels, por mail manifold as a right to be where it is and to be scened to every state sixth article states, and and the triviously beginning to the sixth article states, and and the triviously before whom she attempte and the constitution, and the laws of the United States, and and the triviously beginning to the sixth article states and annualed the judgment of the district course of the constitution of the sixth article states and annual the provisions of the Constitution and the record that the special course of the sixth article states and annual the provisions of the Constitution and annual the provisions of the Constitution and the record that the right claimed; and it can be a secure and annual the provisions of the Constitution and the record that the special course of the sixth article states and annual the provisions of the Constitution and the provisions of the Constitution and the record of the sixth article states and annual the provisions of the Constitution and the record of the sixth article states and annual the provisions of the Constitution and annual the provisions of the Constitutio